

Notes on A_∞ -categories (checked)

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In (ainf) - (ainf4) we looked A_∞ -algebras and we are now developing examples in the (ainfmf) series. In this note we study A_∞ -categories and particularly the forward suspended multiplications Lazavoiu uses in his paper

[L] "Generating the superpotential on a D-brane category"

Throughout k is a field of characteristic zero, all v. spaces are over k . A small A_∞ -category \mathcal{A} is specified by a set of objects $\text{Ob } \mathcal{A}$ and by graded vector spaces $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)$ for any $a, b \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{A}$ together with linear maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu_{a_n, \dots, a_0} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_{n-1}, a_n) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_1) & & \\ & \downarrow & (1.1) \\ & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_n) & \end{array}$$

of degree $2-n$ subject to A_∞ -constraints, to be given below. The graded vector spaces may be either \mathbb{Z} or \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded, and in each case suspension functor etc. should be interpreted appropriately in the following. The degree of homogeneous $x \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)$ is denoted $|x|$.

In particular for a pair a, b we have

$$\mu_{ba} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \quad \text{deg } +1$$

and for $a, b, c \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{A}$ a degree zero map

$$\mu_{cba} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(b, c) \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, c).$$

For objects a, b of \mathcal{A} let $s_{ab} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)[1]$ be the suspension operator of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)$. Denoting the degree of $x \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)[1]$ by $\tilde{x} = |x| - 1$ we have $s(x) = x$ and s is a map of degree -1 . We write s_{ab} for $s_{ab}[n]$ and

$$s_{ab}^n : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)[n] \quad n > 0$$

$$s_{ab}^n = s_{ab}[n-1] \circ \dots \circ s_{ab}[1] \circ s_{ab}$$

and $s_{ab}^0 = \text{id}$ and for $n < 0$

$$s_{ab}^n = s_{ab}^{-1}[n+1] \circ \dots \circ s_{ab}^{-1}[-1] \circ s_{ab}^{-1}$$

Next we introduce 'forward' compositions

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 m_{a_0 \dots a_n} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_{n-1}, a_n) & & \\
 \downarrow & & (2.1) \\
 \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_n) & &
 \end{array}$$

by the formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{a_0 \dots a_n}(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) &= (-1)^{\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |x_i||x_j|} \\
 & m_{a_n \dots a_0}(x_n \otimes \dots \otimes x_1).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

of course $|m_{a_0 \dots a_n}| = 2-n$.

The suspended forward compositions are

$$r_{a_0 \dots a_n} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_1)[1] \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_{n-1}, a_n)[1] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a_0, a_n)[1] \quad (3.1)$$

defined by

$$r_{a_0 \dots a_n} = S_{a_0 a_n} \circ M_{a_0 \dots a_n} \circ (S_{a_0 a_1}^{-1} \otimes \dots \otimes S_{a_{n-1} a_n}^{-1}) \quad (3.2)$$

This is a map of degree +1. We have to observe that the s are maps of degree -1 so (3.2) involves Koszul signs when applied to a tensor, e.g.

$$m_{ab}(x) = r_{ab}(x) \quad (3.3)$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} r_{abc}(x_1 \otimes x_2) &= S \circ m_{abc} \circ (S_{ab}^{-1} \otimes S_{bc}^{-1})(x_1 \otimes x_2) \\ &= S \circ m_{abc}(S_{ab}^{-1}(x_1) \otimes S_{bc}^{-1}(x_2)) \cdot (-1)^{\tilde{x}_1} \\ &= (-1)^{\tilde{x}_1} m_{abc}(x_1 \otimes x_2). \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{abcd}(x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes x_3) = (-1)^{\tilde{x}_2} m_{abcd}(x_1 \otimes x_2 \otimes x_3).$$

and

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$$M_{ab}(x) = r_{ba}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{abc}(x_1 \otimes x_2) &= (-1)^{|x_1||x_2|} m_{cba}(x_2 \otimes x_1) \\ &= (-1)^{|x_1||x_2| + \tilde{x}_2} r_{cba}(x_2 \otimes x_1) \\ &= (-1)^{(\tilde{x}_1+1)(\tilde{x}_2+1) + \tilde{x}_2} r_{cba}(x_2 \otimes x_1) \\ &= (-1)^{\tilde{x}_1\tilde{x}_2 + \tilde{x}_1 + 1} r_{cba}(x_2 \otimes x_1). \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

In terms of the forward suspended compositions the A_{∞} -constraints are given by

$$\sum_{\substack{i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i+j \leq n}} (-1)^{\tilde{x}_1 + \dots + \tilde{x}_i} r_{a_0 \dots a_i, a_{i+j} \dots a_n} (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes r_{a_i \dots a_{i+j}}(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1. \tag{4.2}$$

where $x_j \in \text{Hom}_*(a_{j-1}, a_j)[1]$ is any sequence of 'forward composable' morphisms. Using the Koszul rule this can also be written

$$\sum_{\substack{i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i+j \leq n}} r_{a_0 \dots a_i, a_{i+j} \dots a_n} (id_{a_0 a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes id_{a_{i-1} a_i} \otimes r_{a_i \dots a_{i+j}} \otimes id_{a_{i+j} a_{i+j+1}} \otimes \dots \otimes id_{a_{n-1} a_n}) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1. \tag{4.3}$$

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we write (4.2) in terms of the "original" multiplications μ in the one object case, to compare with (ainf). In this case all subscripts are $a_0 = \dots = a_n = a$ and we omit them. For $A := \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{A}}(a, a)$ and $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$ (4.2) reads in terms of m 's (we write r_j, m_j, μ_j for the obvious things)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r_j (x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \quad \# \text{ of } s\text{'s is } j \\
 &= m_j \circ (s^{-1} \otimes \dots \otimes s^{-1}) (x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \\
 &= (-1)^{\tilde{x}_{i+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{i+j-1}} \quad (5.1) \\
 &\quad + \tilde{x}_{i+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{i+j-2} \\
 &\quad + \dots \\
 &\quad + \tilde{x}_{i+1} \quad m_j (x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \\
 &= (-1)^{\binom{j-1}{1} \tilde{x}_{i+1} + \binom{j-2}{2} \tilde{x}_{i+2} + \dots + 2 \tilde{x}_{i+j-2} + \tilde{x}_{i+j-1}} \\
 &\quad m_j (x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j})
 \end{aligned}$$

Writing $\kappa := r_j (x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes \kappa \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) \quad (5.2) \\
 &= m \circ (\overbrace{s^{-1} \otimes \dots \otimes s^{-1}}^{n-j+1}) (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes \kappa \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) \\
 &= (-1)^{(n-j) \tilde{x}_1 + \dots + (n-i-j) \tilde{x}_i + (n-i-j) \tilde{\kappa} + (n-i-j-1) \tilde{x}_{i+j+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{n-1}} \\
 &\quad m (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes \kappa \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n)
 \end{aligned}$$

Now $\tilde{\kappa} = \tilde{x}_{i+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{i+j} + 1$

Hence

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$$r(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes r(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) \quad (6.1)$$

$$= (-1)^\phi m(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes m(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & \left. \begin{aligned} & (n-j)\tilde{x}_1 + \dots + (n-i-j+1)\tilde{x}_i \\ & + (n-i-j)(\tilde{x}_{i+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{i+j} + 1) \\ & + (n-i-j-1)\tilde{x}_{i+j+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{n-1} \\ & + (j-1)\tilde{x}_{i+1} + (j-2)\tilde{x}_{i+2} + \dots + 2\tilde{x}_{j+i-2} + \tilde{x}_{i+j-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{from (5.2)} \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} = & (n-j)\tilde{x}_1 + \dots + (n-i-j+1)\tilde{x}_i \\ & + (n-i-1)\tilde{x}_{i+1} + (n-i-2)\tilde{x}_{i+2} + \dots + (n-i-j+2)\tilde{x}_{j+i-2} \\ & + (n-i-j+1)\tilde{x}_{i+j-1} + (n-i-j)\tilde{x}_{i+j} + [n-i-j] \\ & + (n-i-j-1)\tilde{x}_{i+j+1} + \dots + \tilde{x}_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^i (n-j+1-a)\tilde{x}_a + \sum_{a=i+1}^{n-1} (n-a)\tilde{x}_a + n-i-j$$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (n-a)\tilde{x}_a + \sum_{a=1}^i (1-j)\tilde{x}_a + n-i-j$$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (n-a)\tilde{x}_a + (1-j) \sum_{a=1}^i \tilde{x}_a + n-i-j$$

↑
this cancels with the sign in (4.2)

In terms of the m 's the A_∞ -constraints read (i.e. (4.2))

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$$\sum_{\substack{i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i+j \leq n}} (-1)^{\sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (n-a)\tilde{x}_a + j \sum_{a=1}^i \tilde{x}_a + i+j} m_{n-j+1}(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes m_j(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = 0 \quad (7.1)$$

And finally, in terms of the μ 's: we have

(7.2)

$$|m_j(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j})| = 2-j + |x_{i+1}| + \dots + |x_{i+j}|$$

Hence

$$m_j(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) = (-1)^{\sum_{i+1 \leq a < b \leq i+j} |x_a||x_b|} \mu(x_{i+j} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+1}) \quad (7.3)$$

Hence

$$m_{n-j+1}(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes m_j(x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_{i+j}) \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) = (-1)^{\text{sign of reversing order of } x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_i \otimes x_{i+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_n} + j(|x_{i+1}| + \dots + |x_i|) + j(|x_{i+j+1}| + \dots + |x_n|) \quad (7.4)$$

Now

$$j \sum_{a=1}^i |x_a| + j \sum_{a=i+j+1}^n |x_a| + \sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (n-a)\tilde{x}_a + j \sum_{a=1}^i \tilde{x}_a \pmod{2} \equiv j \sum_{a=i+j+1}^n |x_a| + j^i + \text{term indept of } (i, j)$$

The A_{∞} -constraint becomes in terms of the μ 's
(removing the common factor of $(n-1)$)

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$$\sum_{\substack{i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i+j \leq n}} (-1)^{j \sum_{a=i+j+1}^n |x_a| + j i + i + j + n} \mu_{n-j+1} (x_n \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \mu_j (x_{i+j} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{i+1}) \otimes x_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_1) = 0. \quad (8.1) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

which is the same as

$$\sum_{\substack{i \geq 0, j \geq 1 \\ 1 \leq i+j \leq n}} (-1)^{j i + i + j + n} \mu_{n-j+1} (x_n \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{i+j+1} \otimes \mu_j (x_{i+j} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{i+1}) \otimes x_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x_1) = 0 \quad (8.2) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

The signs in ainf are $r + st$ where in (8.2) $r = n - i - j$, $s = j$ and $t = i$, so they are the same. Since what we have said is not specific to the algebra case:

Proposition Given a set of objects $\text{Ob } \mathcal{A}$ and degree $2-n$ k -linear maps $\mu_{n \dots n_0}$ as in (1.1), the associated suspended forward compositions (3.1) satisfy their A_{∞} -constraints (4.3) if and only if the μ 's satisfy the constraints (8.2).